The Rebiel.

WISTERN AFRICA; its History, Condition, and Prospec B: J. Leighton Wilson, eighteen years a missionar, a Africa, and now one of the Secretaries of the Pres New York: Harper & Brothers, 1856. Franck Taylor, Washington, D C. There is more than one reason for regarding

his book with interest. It supplies a desideatum: for a work of moderate size, embody ing the various information respecting Western Africa, has long been wanted. It is likewise authentic and reliable, as the production of a rentleman of high character, who draws from the records of his ewn observation and experiesce, as well as from a great variety of sources which he had at command, and out of which his personal acquaintance with the country in all its aspects, as a missionary for some eighteen or twenty years, enabled him to sift and gather their most valuable stores. It relates to a region, also, which is beginning to loom up with an importance hitherto unknown and macknowledged, for its materials of a profitable traffic, and toward which the eyes of English commerce are eagerly bent, and which, because of the claims of the Slave Power in our midst, ever interfering with our availing ourselves of advantages no nation could compete with, it is probable we may in a great measure lose, while the Island Queen gathers in its gold dust, palm oil, and products of a clime and soil luxuriant often beyond description. A corden of death has lined those coasts; sighs and groans of wretched victims of Slavery have filled the air thick to crowding with horror: spectres which more than a century have been dismissed there to haunt the peaceful traveller. gibbering in strange and uncouth words the wrongs and outrages of that master crime. whose bosom harbors evil of every kindthese all have made the name of Africa one to think of hardly without a shudder, and a sort of despair for aught for her that is better. But rays of light have shot athwart the darkness, and here and there now gleam, not the baleful fires of an accursed traffic, but lighthouses of salvation, from whence echo back the prophetic words, "Ethiopia shall stretch day soon come when it shall be fulfilled! Mr. Wilson has given us a book of real

value: the geographical position of the region he describes, the tribes of men inhabiting it, their languages, manners, and customs, their civil polity, and their religions, with all the divers collateral questions that arise in relation to its history and prospects, are clearly stated, and no little information thus placed within the reach of every reader. The author evidently does not view, in the colonization of Africa, a remedy for Slavery as it exists among us. All the influence it can exert in this aspect of the subject is reflex, and comparativeslight. He rightly points out the injury liable to happen by the attempt to send numbers, rather than those of best capacity and training for the work of making their power as a community felt among populous tribes but a day or two's journey from Liberia, Cape Pal-His words deserve attention. After a series

of very judicious observations in reference to the employment of missionaries, and provision for the education and religious instruction of the Colonization enterprise, we think, have of this infant Republic, would certainly result in its entire overthrow." He presses earnestly ligious improvement of the natives-that they and says: "If the pecuniary resources of the for newly-arrived emigrants, in establishing saw-mills, introducing draught animals, and constructing good roads, very little else would be needed to induce colored persons to emigrate, and no doubt quite as fast as it would be compatible with the interest of the community

We hope this book will be read by many, and that its wise suggestions will be heeded by every friend to the colonization-and, yet more, civilization-of poor, degraded Africa. If we had space, we should be glad to notice further its contents, which combine so much that is

Scherious from the Writings of Walter Savage LANDOR Edited by George Stillman Hilliard. Boston:

A valuable collection of choice thoughts, like apples of gold, set in pictures of silver." Landor is a name that ranks high in modern not have access to Landor's works-two costly volumes, of which no reprint has been given to the public in this country—this duodecimo, so neatly printed, on every page of which are set gems of brilliant lustre, will most prize this accession to our literature. A much larger book, yea, numbers of volumes of the same cast, could the most prize the same cast, could be same cast, could the most prize the same cast, could be same cast, cou easily be taken from the writings of Landor. Indeed, we scarcely know of a modern English author who could thus furnish a greater body of elegant extracts, of intrinsic value, and clothed in language of great force and beauty. the family circles, and are scattered abroad, on law under a certain celebrated Senator. travel through our land. The author has reached such an age, that he will soon pass away from the presence, though not, we trust, from the memories, of his fellow-men.

The Sparkhowgrass Papers; on, Living in the Country By Frederic S. Cozzens. New York: Derby & Jackson. 1898. For sale by Taylor & Maury, Washington, D. C.

If any one of our readers just now feels cross or crabbed about political excitements, if any one is tired out and languid under the burning summer sun, or any one is whirling on by car or steamboat to escape from the din and dust of a crowded city, or compelled to stay behind in it, we commend them to these Sparrowgrass Papers for a remedy. There is genuine humor in them; a genial wit, not coarse, and seldom overstrained; sly bits of satire, and touches, too, of true pathos; and, mingling therewith graphic pictures of rural scenery, seen by an too, of true pathos; and, mingling therewith graphic pictures of rural scenary, seen by an artist's eye and sketched with artist hand, that make it a readable book for all who want relief from ennui, and love the refreshment of a blessing to his country, and an example of a marican hemisphere the country and an example of a marican hemisphere and a

what softened down, the ha! ha! still more, the he! he! or te he! he! the mere titter, the simper, or smile, till the end is in the slightest imaginable pucker of the long, grave face-all the varied expressions of feelings-a sort of symbolic language not difficult to interpret. But to the book. There is such a quiet, easy way of telling his story, such a sort of truthfulness about it, such a staid and sober mode of giving off the experiences of ruralizing, by a cit of New York, just within the verge, but hardly across the bounds, of the ridiculous. that the book lays as it were a spell on one who peruses it. It is superior in this respect to many books of similar object, and its life-like sketches of character, and landscapes of diver-

is the loud guffaw, the haw! haw! or, some-

make it the good thing it is. The papers made their appearance in part. f not in whole, at first in some of the public journals, but they deserved the more permanent form they now wear.

writers in this department; and the more so,

THE WHITE CHIEF A Legend of North Mexico, By Capt Mayne Reid. With original Designs engraved by N. Orr. New York: Dewitt & Davenport. 1856.

Former successful efforts in this style of writing have encouraged Capt. Reid to put forth this thick volume. He sketches incidents and personages, manners and customs, with a facile pen. The place of the adventures told is in the region of upper Mexico, till within a few years hardly known in this country. The story is wrought up with effect. Exceptions might be taken to some portions, as exaggerated, but the author may plead the story-teller's license-and, possibly, what seems to us the greatest overleaping of sober reality, may be no more than char acteristic of those half-savage regions. The time of the events of the tale is supposed to be just previous to the loss of the Spanish dominion in Mexico, and the usual variety of love jealousy, cruelty, and revenge, mingled in, to di versify the picture of partially civilized life. The forth her hands to the living God." May the illustrations are quite numerous, and better than often found in books of this cast.

From the Philadelphia North American. COLONEL FREMONT.

A friend has called our attention to a very striking testimonial to the talents and acquire-ments of the Republican candidate for the Presidency. It is found in an edition of the Anabasis of Xenophon, prepared by Dr. J. Roberton, and published by Lippincott & Co., Roberton, and published by Expendent & Co., of this city, in 1850. In the preface of this work, which is dated Philadelphia, August 1850, Dr. Roberton, addressing himself to the students for whose use his book was designed, relates for their encouragement what he calls "a very remarkable instance of patient diligence and indomitable perseverance." We subjoin his narrative:

"In the year 1827, after I had returned to Charleston, from Scotland, and my classes were going on, a very respectable lawyer came to my school, I think some time in the month of October, with a youth, apparently about sixteen, or perhaps not so much, of middle size, graceful in manners, rather slender, but well formed, and upon the whole, what I would call handsome; of a keen, piercing eye, and a noble forehead, seemingly the very seat of genius. The gentleman stated that he found him given The gentleman stated that he found him given to study, that he had been about three weeks erally ill judged estimations to the fall of pondered, he goes on to say: "The directors of suppose, to turn the youth's attention from the erred in directing their efforts too exclusively erred erred in directing their efforts too exclusively error err to the one object of transporting emigrants to Liberia. * * It requires something more than mere numbers to constitute a thrifty and flourishing Commonwealth. On the other hand, an undue accumulation of idleness, improvidence, and vice, such as would be likely to accrue from thrusting large numbers of these people indiscriminately into the bosom astic application soon enabled him to surpass the best. He began Greek at the same time, and read with some who had been long at it, the importance of caring for the moral and re- in which he also soon excelled. In short, in the space of one year, he had, with the class, and at odd hours with myself, read four books of Cæsar, Cornelius Nepos, Sallust, six books of Virgil, nearly all Horace, and two books of

Society were devoted mainly to internal improvements for five or six years to come, established the half of the first volume of Graca Majora, pecially in erecting comfortable receptacles and four books of Homer's Iliad. And whatever he read, he retained. It seemed to me, was myself utterly astonished, and at the same time delighted with his progress. I have hinted above that he was designed for the church; but when I contemplated his bold, fearless disposition, his powerful inventive genius, his admiration of warlike exploits, and his love of heroic and adventurous deeds, I did not think it likely he would be a minister of the Gospel. He had not, however, the least appearance of any vice whatever. On the contrary, he was always the very pattern of virtue and modesty. I could not help loving him, so much did he captivate me by his gen-

himself to eminence. "Whilst under my instruction, I discovered his early genius for poetic composition in the following manner; When the Greek class read the account that Herodothes gives of the battle of Marathon, the bravery of Miltiades and his ten thousand Greeks raised his patriotism to Landor is a name that ranks high in modern English literature, and the editor, Mr. Hilliard, is esteemed an elegant scholar among his friends, and where known. To those who do not have access to Landor's works—two costly pression; and suspecting my talented scholar to be the author, I went to his desk, and asked

tlemanly conduct and extraordinary progress.

It was easy to see that he would one day raise

brought me a number, which I read with pleasure and admiration, at the strong marks of genius stamped on all, but here and there requiring, as I thought, a very slight amend-

ment.
"I had hired a mathematician to teach both Landor, too, sympathizes with the cause of Liberty everywhere. More of this phase of his spirit would have been breathed into this volume, had it been edited by one less a conservative as to the great question agitating the world, for ample materials were at hand, in his author's burning words; but, with even this drawback, we rejoice that so much of Landor will find its way to the readers that gather in the family circles and are scattered abroad, on

"His career afterwards has been one of he

roic saventure and hair-breadth escapes, by flood and field, and of scientific explorations, which have made him world-wide renowned. In a letter I received from him very tately, he expresses his gratitude to me in the following

HUMBOLDT AND FREMONT.

From the New York Courier and Enquirer To honor him as a Pioneer of American Dis-To honor him as a Pioneer of American Discovery, the King of Prussia presented to Colonel John C. Fremont "the great Golden Medal of Progress in the Sciences." The Medal is of fine gold, massive, more than double the size of the American double eagle, and of exquisite workmanship. On the face, is the medallion head of the King, Frederick William IV, surrounded by figures emblematical of Religion, Jurisprudence, Medicine, and the Arts. On the reverse, Apollo, in the chariot of the sun the reverse, Apollo, in the chariot of the sun, drawn by four high-mettled, plunging horses, traversing the zodiac, and darting rays of light from his head. This beautiful tribute to the merit of Colonel Fremont came to him accom-panied with a complimentary letter from Baron Humboldt, of which the following is a transla-

sified scenery on the banks of the Hudson, re-"To Colonel Fremont, Senator semble it to those of the most successful of our "It is very agreeable to me, sir, to address you these lines by my excellent friend, our Min-ister to the United States, M. De Gerolt. After as they seem not made on purpose, but to drop having given you, in the new edition of my 'Aspects of Nature,' the public testimony of the admiration which is due to your gigantic labors between St. Louis of Missouri, and the coast of the South Sea, I feel happy to offer you in because their place is there, and without them there would be something wanting to in this living token (dans ce petit signe devie) the homage of thy warm acknowledgment. You have displayed a noble courage in distant expeditions, braved all the colds and famine, enriched all the branches of the natural sciences, illustrated a vast country which was almost en-

tirely unknown to us.
"A merit so rare has been acknowledged by a Sovereign warmly interested in the progress of physical Geography; the King orders me to offer you the Grand Golden Medal destined to hose who have labored at scientific progress. I hope that this mark of the Royal good will will be agreeble to you at a time when, upon the proposition of the illustrious geographer, Charles Ritter, the Geographical Society at Berlin has named you an honorary member.
For myself, I must thank you particularly also
for the honor which you have done in attaching
my name, and that of my fellow-laborer and intimate friend, Mr. Bompland, to those which hich has so nobly resisted the introduction of Slavery, will be worthily represented by a friend of Liberty, of the progress of intelligence. "Accept, I pray you, sir, the expression of my high and affectionate consideration. "Yourst most humble and most obedient ser-

"Sans Souci, October 7, 1850." The following is the public testimony of th Baron's admiration of the gigantic labors of Fremont, referred to in the letter, as contained in a new or third edition of his "Aspects of Nature," and which, as a reference, becomes a

"A. V. HUMBOLDT.

atural appendant to the letter:
"Fremont's map and geographical investigaions comprehend the extensive region from the unction of the Kansas river with the Missouri, o the falls of the Columbia, and to the missions Santa Barbara and Puebla de los Angeles, in New California; or space of 28 degrees of longitude, and from the 34th to the 45th parallel of latitude. Four hundred points have been determined hyposmeritically by barometric observations, and from the most part geographically by astronomical observations; so that a distance which, with the windings of the route, amounts to 3,600 geographical miles, from the mouth of the Kansas to Fort Vancouver and the shores of the Pacific, (almost 750 miles more than the distance from Madrid to Tobolsk,) has been represented in profile, showing relative heights above the level of the sea.

"As I was, I believe, the first person who ndertook to represent, in geognostic profile, the form of entire countries -- such as the Iberian eninsula, the high lands of Mexico, and the Cordillerss of South America, (the semi-per-spective projections of a Siberian traveller, the elevations of the solid portion of our planet above its watery covering, applied on so grand a scale as has been done in Fremont's map.",

A NEW NATIONAL OBSERVATORY IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Improvement of Mount Washington - The White Mountains to be Made Subservient to the Purposes and Advancement of American Science.

A memorial has recently been presented to Congress, by Senator Weller, from California, we believe, praying the United States Government to aid certain parties in the erection of a great National Scientific Observatory in the State of New Hampshire, by granting an appropriation for that purpose. Its proposed site is to be the summit of Mount Washington, the highest accessible point which may be used for the purpose in the whole United States, be-ing nearly 7,000 feet above mean tide level. It view of the Atlantic coast, and the eye looks out over the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Bhode Island, Con-necticut, and New York, on the east, south, and west; and upon the river St. Lawrence and the Province of Canada East, on the north, giving a range of vision unequalled in extent and interest by any other mountain elevation in the whole civilized world.

To this consideration of extreme altitude may be added the fact, that the spot upon which it is designed to build the proposed Observatory has, during the past several years, been accessionally occupied by various parties making (as well as the rugged nature of the place would permit) estronomical, barometrical, and coastal surveys and observations, and which were attended with marked success, and have developed to the world new and important redeveloped to the succession which were attended with marked success, and have a developed to the world new and important redeveloped t sults in science, beneficial in the highest de-grap to all classes of community, but particu-larly so to the commercial and naval depart-ments. These had in a measure more recently head discontinued, on account of the extreme difficulty experienced in attaining the top of the mountain, and from the peor accommodations to be had after getting there; and trips there could only be made in June, July, or August. But now a different state of things is about o prevail, and the hoary crest of this King of American mountains may be ascended with perfect ease; and the adventurer in search of ovelty, the invalid seeking recuperation from the dissipations and confinement of the city, amid the pure health giving air of the uplands, or the lover of science, desirous of partaking of the advantage of such an immense height, af-ter having reached it, will find every comfort and facility to aid in carrying out their several designs, and may continue there throughout the year, as safely as if ensconced in a New York hotel. To carry out this latter plan, a large ho-tel is about to be erected, in connection with tel is about to be erected, in connection with the Observatory proposed, and water elevated by means of an apparatus being manufactured for the purpose. A carriage road on the Mac-adam principle has been constructed, from the foot of the mountain to the top, and strongly guarded on the outside by a heavy wall. Along this read has been put up a line of telegraph, connecting with the line running to Portland, Maine, thus placing the Observatory, when con-

once discovered, they will become as necessary to commerce, science, and to Government, as is now the steam engine, the railroad, the telegraph, and many other modern aids to civilization, which a few years ago were scarce-

We take the following article from the adwe take the ionowing article inch the admirable description of the "Observatories of the United States," by Professor Loomis, one of the brightest lights that adorn the American scientific firmament. It is from the message of John Quincy Adams, in 1825, where he urges upon the attention of Coursess the subject and upon the attention of Congress the subject and propriety of erecting a National Observatory. He says:

make it a readable book for all who want relief from ennui, and love the refreshment of alugh. We can fancy how the pleasure gives will work out its way in the various classers. The kinds of leagther that will get these pages, how characteristic! There

ness to every nation? And while scarcely a some new astronomical discovery to light, which we must fain receive at second-hand year passes over our heads without br Tuesday, July 29, 1856.

from Europe, are we not cutting ourselves of from the means of returning light for light, while we have neither observatory nor observer upon our half of the globe, and the earth revolves in perpetual darkness to our unsearch ing eyes? Since the above message, Congress has erect o-yeas 14, nays 23.

The Senate then, after debate, passed the

ed one solitary Observatory, and that here in Washington, where, had it followed the advice of the "Old Man Eloquent," there had now been made such an advance in American science as to leave the discoveries of other nations, like the strength and permanency of their political institutions, when compared to ours, far in the background, and we in the depart ments of science, as in everything else, claiming a well-earned and merited superiority.

The Know Nothings of Massachusetts held State Convention in Fancuil Hall on Thursda last, for the purpose of nominating State officers. Gardner was re-nominated, and a majority de clared in favor of Fremont for the Presidency after which, the Fillmore minority withdrew, Great confusion and disorder prevailed.

Senators Pratt and Pearce, of Maryland, have written long letters, assigning their reasons for supporting Buchanan. They think he stands he best chance to beat Fremont.

The Central Christian Advocate contains etter written by the widow of Benjamin Holland, who was murdered in Rochester, Missouri, recently. She says her husband was in his seventieth year, and had been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for thirty years. This mournful tragedy occurred at the time of the mobbing Rev. William Sellers, to which we made reference in a former paper. The cir-cumstances, as stated by Mrs. Holland, were as follows: "Brother Sellers, a member of the Missouri Conference, had an engagement to hold a meeting in Rochester on the 14th of June, and in view of that object went on way as far as Mr. Holland's the night before. On Saturday morning, accompanied by Father Holland, he started for the place of meeting. Immediately upon their reaching the place, an ssault was made upon them by the desperadoes who invest that part of the country; the results are known." And what had these men done, that they wer

to be subjected to such a fate? What was their crime-or, rather, what was alleged against Nothing but this: the one was a min ister and the other a member of a Church which has dared to characterize Slavery as a great evil, and will not, at the bidding of tyrants, lose her doors against the thousands in Mis souri who love her altars and seek her communon.—Christian Advocate.

GOVERNMENT FINANCES .- Washington, Av nust 1.—The net amount of money in the United States Treasury subject to draft is nearly \$23,000,000, notwithstanding that \$7,102,703 have been paid out on account of the Texas debt. With the Assistant Treasurer at New York, there is more than \$7,200,000; and in the Assay Office at the same city, \$2,244,000; At Boston, over \$3,000,000; and at the Phila-

Gelphia Mint, about the same amount.

The officers and employees of the Legislative and Executive branches of the Government were not paid for their last three months' services owing to the delay in the passage of the appro priation bill for the present year. The pay clerks, who have heretofore been accommodated with dvances, under similar circumstances, are now efused by the banks, for fear of the possible de feat of the appropriation bills.

FROM KANSAS .- Chicago, August 4 .- Advices from Leavenworth, to the 30th, state that the geographical method of representing the form of the earth in a vertical direction, or the with martial law if they do. The Territorial authorities had commenced to levy taxes. Both parties refuse to pay, and troubles are ap-

REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF NEW YORK.

To the Editor of the National Bru:

SIR: Among the various actions taken by church courts recently, on the subject of Slavery extension, elicited by the recent frauds d violence in Kansas, and by the shameful developments in that corrupt centre of the slave power, which we call the National Capital, perhaps none has been so outspoken, man ly, and decisive, as that taken at the late meeting of the General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church in New York. This church, which claims to be the same organization with that to which the old Scottish Covenanters of the days of Charles II and his successors belonged, and which holds to the same old "confession of faith," without alteration or amendment, has always been the banner church on the subject of Slavery. As early as the year 1800, it resolved that no slaveholder could admitted to communion in that body, and this resolution it has repeatedly reaffirmed. At the late meeting of the Synod of the church in New York, a committee was appointed to bring in a report on the whole subject of Slavery and Slavery extension. This report, strongly condematory in substance of the policy of the present "Democratic" party, and the present "Demo-cratic" Administration, is to be found in the published minutes of the Synod. Not having

end Body that the whole ground of the Reformed Presbyterian Church upon the subject of Slavery in these United States, up to the close of the last Synod, which is throughout con-demnatory of it, be now and here reaffirmed. And as, at present, strenuous efforts are being made to extend the empire of Slavery to Terri-tories now free, and to have this accomplished by the General Government, the following reslutions are proposed for your adoption:
"Resolved, That the obvious design of the

framers of our National Government was to localize Slavery, while permitting its existence for the time in the States where it existed, in hopes that it would soon become extinguished.

"Resolved, That as it would be most unbecoming for our Republican Government itself to extend, or to contribute in any degree to the extension of human Slavery to our free Perri tories, or in any other direction, so it would be alike an infraction and violation of the law of

God, and of the fundamental law of our ountry.
"Resolved, That while this Synod would no go out of its own proper sphere to interfere in mere party politics, it feels itself bound as a witness for God and the right, and against all that dishonors Him, and contributes to the establishment and perpetuity of wrong, by whomsoever promoted or advocated, to take some action in the premises; and therefore, while deeply regretting the present state of things in Kansas, it decidedly condemns the Maine—thus placing the Observatory, when constructed, in communication with all the Observatories and principal cities east of the Missusippi river, and affording to the people of every State in the Union a daily estimate of all the occurring variations and phenomena, in astronomy, magnetism, winds, tides, &c., &c.

When the benefits of such an Institution are the context of the General Government, in relation to the centers its solemn protest against the whole of this high-handed iniquity, and trusts in and prays to God, that He will so arbitrate n and prays to God, that He will so arbitrate the case as to break the slave power and prin-ciple, and so says our beloved land; turning the counsel of unprincipled politicians into foolishness, and not only bringing her back to her original principles and probity, but effect-ing in her a radical and thorough moral ref-

The report and resolutions were adopted, we inderstand, unanimously; and so we may consider this extract as fairly representing the sentiments of the whole church. Set the Reformed Presbyterians down, then, as Fremont men, out and out." The author of the above report, Rev. Dr. William Wilson, of Cincinnati, one of the most talented men in that church, was one of the first clergymen to come out against the dominant power which now sways at Washington, and through the whole Federal Government—the aristocracy of Slavery. W. R.

LIFE OF FREMONT-CHEAP EDITION.

THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS. First Session.

SENATE.
On motion of Mr. Collamer, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill to test the practicability and usefulness of the atmospheric telegraph. The question was taken on ordering the bill to be engrossed, and disagreed

oill for a harbor at the mouth of Clinton river, Michigan.

The bill for the construction of a harbor at

HOUSE. The House proceeded to the consideration of the amendments to the Army Appropriation

bill.

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, stated the reasons why he should not vote for the amendments of Messrs. Barbour and Sherman, proposing to restrict the appropriations as to the Kansas. Such propositions, he contended, would lead to the defeat of the bill. Let the House do its duty, and send to the Senate a suitable bill to quiet the difficulties in that Territory. Then, if the Senate should refuse to acquiesce contrary to the public will, he might consent, in the last resort, to withhold the appropriations. He wished to favor a bill relative to the Kansas difficulties on its own merits, and was in favor of restoring the Missouri Compromise, and would vote for a bill to repeal the Nebraska-Kansas act.

The question was then stated on agreeing to Mr. Barbour's amendment, declaring the laws of Kansas null and void, and that the army shall not be employed in the Territory until both Houses of Congress shall declare that the code of alleged laws passed by the Legislative Assembly of Kansas was passed in conformity with the organic law.

This amendment was rejected by a vote of yeas 88, nays 69. The next amendment-that of Mr. Sher-

man—was read, as follows:

Provided, That no part of the military force of the United States shall be employed to aid in the enforcement of the alleged laws of the Legislative Assembly of Kansas, convened at Shawnee Mission, until Congress shall declare whether the laws are valid or not, and passed by a Legislature chosen in conformity with the organic law; and, until Congress shall so act, t shall be the duty of the President to use the military force of the United States to preserve the peace, suppress insurrection, repel invasion, and protect the persons and property of citizens therein, and on the highway of Missouri and elsewhere, against unlawful seizure and search; and that the President disarm the present militia, recall all the United States arms, and prevent armed men from going into the Terriory to disturb the public peace, or enforce real

or pretended laws.

This amendment was concurred in—yeas 91 nays 86. And the bill was then passed.

On motion of Mr. Dunn, the House recon sidered the vote referring to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union the bill to annul certain acts of the Legislative Assembly of Kansas, and secure to citizens of the Territory their rights and privileges.

The motion of Mr. Dunn was agreed to, when he offered a substitute for the bill-namely: to reorganize the Territory of Kansas, and for prohibited from passing any ex post facto law, or a law impairing the obligations of contracts, proved that the Kansas Legislature was elected habeas corpus; nor anylaw requiring any property qualifications or religious tests to vote, to hold office, to practice law, or serve on juries son, to be entitled to any of said privileges, be seat in this House as a Delegate from the Terrequired to take any oath or affirmation to ritory of Kansas." support any law other than the Constitution of he United States; nor shall cruel or unusual punishments be allowed, nor reasonable bail be refused to any person accused of any crime, except treason and murder; nor in the latter case, unless the truth is evident or presumption great. All criminal prosecutions now pending in any of the courts of Kansas, imputing to any person or persons the crime of treason against the United States; and all criminal prosscu-tions, by information or indictment, against any person or persons, for any alleged violation or disregard whatever of what are usually known s the laws of the Legislature of Kansas, shall be forthwith dismissed by the courts where such prosecutions may be pending; and every person who may be restrained of his liberty by reason of any of said prosecutions shall be released therefrom without delay. The bill restores the Missouri restriction;

provides for encouraging education; encour-ages the settlement of emigrants; and repeals all parts of the Nebraska and Kansas act, and every law or usage in conflict with the bill. Mr. Sneed moved to 'ay the subject on the table; which motion did not prevail.

The bill, as amended by Mr. Dunn's substi-

tute, was then passed-yeas 88, nays 74. Mr. Taylor presented a memorial from a citizen of Louisiana, complaining of the official misconduct of Judge Watrous, of Texas; and that he and other persons have been thus aggrieved. Evening Session .- The House again met, at

the usual hour, but nothing of importance transpired. Adjourned. Wednesday, July 30, 1856.

SENATE.

The Senate took up the bill to regulate the compensation of members of Congress.

Mr. Collamer proposed a substitute: "That they shall recorded." they shall receive for their attendance at the sessions twenty-five per cent. additional to what they are now entitled to by law." The bill was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Yulee, from the Committee on the Peat Postumeter General to contract with Mr. Van-derbilt for carrying the mail between New York and Southampton, England, with an amendment, making it the duty of the contractor to extend the trips to Bremen or Havre, or those places alternately, whenever required by the Postmaster General, without additional compensation for the round voyage. Also, providing that Antwerp may, at any time, be substituted for either of these places.

Another amendment directs the Secretary of

the Navy to give the notice provided for in the act of June 30, 1852, to terminate the arrangements for an additional allowance for the transportation of the mail between New York and iverpool, in the Collins line of steamers. The bill was made the special order for

Monday.

The bill to continue the improvement of the harbor at Newark, New Jersey, gave rise to an animated debate, involving the entire scope of such questions.

The Senate then adjourned. HQUSE. The House discussed the bill providing for a

ettlement of the claims of officers of the Revolution, and the widows and orphans of those who died in the service. The bill was passed—yeas 106, nays 60. The Kansas election case having been taken

up, its consideration was postponed until to-morrow morning, at 11 o'clock. Mr. Washburn, of Maine, said he should move the previous question at 3 o'clock.

The House then took up the bill to expedite the issuing of patents for confirmed land claims in California; and, after debate, it was laid upon the table—yeas 85, nays 55.

The fortification bill was then discussed for some time; after which, the House adjourned.

Thursday, July 31, 1856. The Senate passed a bill amendatory of the bill for defraying the expenses of Indian hos-tilities in California, and passed sixteen North-

ern and Western river and harbor bills.

Mr. Geary was confirmed as Governor of The Kansas election case was taken up. Mr. Washburn, of Maine, admitted that nei-ther Whitfield nor Reeder was legally elected; but, as the latter received more votes than the

former, he urged the House to admit him in-stead of Whitfield.

Mr. Smith, of Tennessee, inquired if might or right was to prevail in this case.

Mr. Sherman's amendment of the army bill. restricting people in the bearing of arms in self-defence, was debated. Mr. Sherman re-plied to Mr. Oliver's minority report, and en-deavored to maintain the truth of the state

ments of the majority report.

Mr. Savage declared that the whole transa ion was an assault on justice and truth. He said that, instead of facts, the majority report said that, instead of facts, the majority report was composed of the grossest misrepresentations and falsehoods, not to say perjury, and it was entitled to no credit whatever. The statements were base, fictitious, Munchausen. He denounced the Aid Societies, their supporters, and abettors.

Mr. Oliver followed, defending the minority

New Buffalo, Michigau, was rejected by a vote of yeas 17, nays 21. The Clerk commenced to read a statemer from Reeder, who is now sick in Philadelphia but before concluding, the House adjourned.

Friday, August 1, 1856.

SENATE. Mr. Crittenden presented the memorial Lieut. Bartlett, relative to the action of the Naval Board in his case, and that of the Senate Naval Committee thereon. Mr. C. spoke on the subject.

Mr. Crittenden submitted a resolution, that

the papers bearing on Lieut. Bartlett's case, submitted by him in order to do him justice, be printed, which was agreed to.
Mr. Cass and Mr. Stuart presented petitions of citizens of Michigan, praying the admission

of Kansas with the Constitution.
On motion of Mr. Seward, a resolution wa dopted directing the Committee on Commerce to inquire whether it is expedient to require the fire rooms of steam vessels to be construct ed of fire-proof material. The Senate, without taking the question, adjourned till Monday.

Mr. Boyce said that he had received a certificate from the Governor of South Carolina, stating that Preston S. Brooks had been re-electe to Congress, and he asked that he be sworn in Mr. Brooks then advanced to the chair of the Speaker, who administered the oath to support the Constitution.

The Kansas contested election case was the resumed. The Clerk continued and finished the reading of Mr. Reeder's statement from yesterday. The latter part refers to prece dents, and quotes, among others, the remarks of Messrs. Cass and Buchanan, to show that a Delegate may be admitted, in the absence of a specific law for that purpose, and Mr. Reeder agrees to support the position heretofore as

Mr. Whitfield, the sitting Delegate, said hi election should not be reversed without a full and impartial hearing. He maintained that he was elected under the statute passed by the organic law, and therefore was entitled to remain where he was. There has been no proper legal challenger of his rights, from the fact that he had no competitor in the canvass. Hence, Mr. Reeder, being a volunteer, had nought to contest. But, apart from this, Mr. Reeder is estopped, he having certified the Legislative Assembly as legal, and had power to right such wrongs as were represented to exist. He insisted that every rule of testimony in his case was violated by the Investigating Committee. Mr. Washburn, of Maine, replied to Mr. Ste phens, contending that, from uniform principle and precedent, the House has the right to

quire, as it has inquired, into this case-into other purposes, providing the usual machinery in such cases. The Legislative Assembly is not a Legislature which could pass laws of not a Legislature which could pass laws of nor any law in abridgement of the freedom of speech or of the press, or to deprive any one of the right of trial by jury or of the writ of gate, Mr. Reeder having received a majority of

in any court of justice. Neither shall any per- "That John W. Whitfield is not entitled to The House agreed to it-yeas 110, nays 92. The next resolution voted on was, "That Mr. A. H. Reeder be admitted to a seat

on this floor as a Delegate from the Territory of This was rejected-yeas 88, nave 113. Mr. Washburn, of Maine, asked, but did not obtain leave, to offer a resolution to pay Mr. Reeder mileage and per diem to date. The House then went into Committee on the

private calendar; after which, without acting n any private bills, as reported from the Committee of the Whole, the House adjourned. Saturday, August 2, 1856.

The Senate was not in session today. HOUSE. The House passed eleven of its own and six of the Senate's private bills. The House then went nto Committee on the

The bill was passed. It appropriates the sum of \$1,583,300, including \$150,000 for Fort Car-The House then went into Committee on the bill making appropriations for the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial expenses of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1857. Mr. Herbert, of California, made a personal

fortification appropriation bill.

explanation, in answer to the various charges lately brought against him from all quarters of the Union. After some discussion on several clauses of the bill, at 4 o'clock the Committee took a recess; and after reassembling, a number of political speeches were made. Adjourned.

On Tuesday, when the Era went to press, the Senate had been occupied with various matters of minor importance.

The House devoted the day to the consideration of affairs pertaining to the District of

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. The following letter, from Rev. Henry Wood, of Concord, N. H., editor of the Congregational Journal, speaks volumes in favor of Wistar's Balsam :

CONCORD, N. H., March 2, 1849. DEAR SIR: Two years ago, a sudden and violent attack upon my lungs confined me to my hed for several weeks; and when I recovered, I was so much oppressed by difficulty in breathing, that I was often unable to sleep or rest upon a bed by night. The suffering was extreme, and, judging from the inefficacy of the remedica used, I supposed the disease incumble. Being persuaded to try

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Mr. S. W. FOWLE.

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TO THE HEIRS

Of Revolutionary Officers who Served to the End of the War. F such heirs will address me at Washington, D. C., I will inform them of a new law, giving them a larg um of money, and will recover it, for a reasonable com-ensation. W. T. R. SAFFELL. 501 Washington, D. C.

EV. J. CABLE has accepted an invitation to take the charge of the Albany Manual Labor University, this address is Lee, Athens county, Ohio. Money due the natitation may be sent to him, as General Agent.

WATER CURE AND INFIRMARY,

Dates from Kansas of 26th of July, report that a difficulty having occurred between Edward Chapman, member of the Bogus Legislature, and a North Carolinian, named Wilson, the latter was killed by Chapman. The quarrel was a private one-both Pro-Slavery men.

LATER FROM EUROPE

New York, August 4, P. M .- The steamer Atlantic reached her dock at 51 o'clock. She left Liverpool on the afternoon of the 3d. England. - In Parliament, the Earl of Malmesbury called attention to the difficulty between Brazil and England, arising from the treatment of the British Minister at Rio, in the question concerning the slave trade; and he particularly insisted on the value of retaining riendship with Brazil, in case of a war with the

United States.

Lord Clarendon explained that Brazil had no ill will towards Great Britain.

Spain.—The latest accounts from Spain state that the Cortes had removed to Aragon, where, under General Enfante, they intended to make war upon Queen Isabella and her Ministry, in the name of liberty and the Constitution. The London Times and other papers say that the insurrection was being encouraged by the

O'Donnell party.
Espartero is in the very stronghold of the
Liberals. It is believed that Generals Currea and Fulcon, the tried partisans of Espartero. are at the head of the troops and National Guards of Saragossa. Eighty five members of the Cortes-more than one-third of the whole body-hold formal meetings there. A despatch received at Paris says that when the news of O'Donnell's accession reached Sar-

agossa, the Captain General convened the al Guard, and, after debate, they resolved on Narvaez and other adherents of ex-Queen

Christina were hastening to the frontiers. A letter from the Spanish Legation at Paris says that the difficulty between Mexico and Spain has been honorably adjusted. The statements in regard to the progress and prospects of the insurrection are conflicting. O'Donnell had made such effectual measure

for crushing the outbreak, should any occur that after thirty hours hard fighting at Madrid the citizens and the National Guard surrendered, and were immediately disarmed, whe Madrid became tranquil. At Barcelona and elsewhere, the outbreaks were trifling, and speed ily suppressed. Saragossa is now the head quarters of the insurrectionists, where, it is re ported, more than a legal quorum of the Cortes are assembled, proclaiming "Liberty and the Constitution." The Emperor Napoleon has ordered troops

to the Spanish frontier.

Italy.—Serious disturbances have broken out at Cassena, in the Papal States, and also a Naples. At the latter place, several persons were wounded, and numerous arrests made. A republican conspiracy had been discovered at Tarentum, in the Two Sicilies. Several ar rests had been made.

The Russian ambassador at Rome, it is said has arranged all the difficulties of the Holy See, touching the nomination of bishops for Poland.

MARKETS.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

1	Carefully p	rep	ared	to '	Tue	esda)	٧.	August 4	, 150	6
	Flour, Howard	d S	tre	et				\$7.37	(0)	7.5
		lls						7.50	(m)	0.0
	Rye Flour .	-	-	0	37		112	2.50	600	2 6
	Corn Meal -							2.50	(m)	2.7
1	Wheat, white							1.50	(a)	1.5
	Wheat, red -							1.55	Can	1.6
1	Corn, white -		14					63	(ch	6
	Corn, yellow							65	a	6
	Rye, Pennsylv	an	ia					72	(a)	7
1	Rye, Virginia							60	(m	6
1	Oats, Marylan	d a	ind	Vi	rei	nia		30	(m)	0
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1	Clover Seed						4	5.50	(an	6.0
1	Timothy Seed							0.00	Cal	0.0
1	Hay, Timothy							00.00	(a)	0.00
	Hops · · ·							9	(a)	1
1	Potatoes, Mer	cer						90	(a)	1.0
I	Bacon, Should	eri						103	ca	1
i	Bacon, Sides							123	(0)	1
1	Bacon, Hams		*				*	11	(14)	1
1	Pork, Mess .	×	*	*:		181		20.50	(a)	0.00
1	Pork, Prime			*		*		17.75	(4)	0.0
1	Beef, Mess -							16.75	(a) (0.0
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1	Lard, in kegs	*	-				×	134	Cas	C
i	Wool, Unwash	red	*	*	*:		٠	20	(1)	2
1	Wool, Washed	1 -						29	(0)	3
I	Wool, Palled	-						26	(0)	3
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1	Wool, Choice	Me	rin	0	*		*	40	(d)	4.
1	Butter, Wester	rn,	in	keg	8			14	(3)	1
ı	Wheat, white Wheat, red - Corn, white Corn, white Corn, yellow Rye, Pennsylv Rye, Virginia Oats, Marylan Oats, Marylan Oats, Pennsyl Clover Seed Timothy Seed Hay, Timothy Hops - Potatoes, Mer Bacon, Should Bacon, Sides Bacon, Hams Pork, Mess Pork, Prime Beef, Mess - Lard, in kers Wool, Washed Wool, Fleece, Wool, Fleece, Wool, Fleece, Wool, Choice Butter, Roll Oheese - Coffee, Rio - Coffee, Java		*					16	(4)	1
1	Cheese			*	*			91	(4)	1
1	Coffee, Rio -		*	*		90		93	(0)	0
1	Coffee, Java				*			144	(0)	1

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Carefully prepared to Tuesday, August 5, 186 Flour, State brands - - - \$6.00 (a 6.15 Flour, State brands, extra - 6.50 @ 6.60 Flour, Western - - - 6.30 (a) 6.50 Flour, Southern - - - 7.80 (a) 8.00 Rye Flour - - - - 3.00 (a) 5.25 Corn Meal Wheat, white - - - 1.80 @ 1.85 Wheat, red - - - . . . 1.67 @ 1.70 Corn, white - · · · · · 71 (a) 75 70 (a) 00 81 (a) 86 Corn, yellow Rye Oats Clover Seed 00.00 @00.00 Timothy Seed - 0.00 @ 0.00 - · 50 @ 70 Bacon, Sides - - - -930 Bacon, Hams 20.00 @20.50 Pork, Prima . . 17.25 @17.35 8.25 @ 8.50 Lard, in barrels . . Lard, in kegs . . . Butter, Western · · Butter, State . . . 14 (2 20 610 Coffee, Rio - - -Coffee, Java Wool, Unwashed . . . Wool, Washed - - - - . 00 (0 Wool, Pulled - - - - . Wool, Fleece, common . Wool, Fleece, fine 00 @ Iron, Scotch, Pig - - - 21.50 @00.00 Lime, Rockland - - - - 1.12 @ 0.00 Lime, common - - - 80 @ 00

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